

destroying my adversary; for I am
unable to resist
my enemy.^a

AlstTTTVAKA X.

SJKTA I. (LI).

The *RisJii* is SAVTA,** the son of AUGIBAS : the Hymn
is addressed
to IKDRA. : the two last verses are in the *TrisJitulli*
metre; the
rest, in the *Jagati*.

1. Animate, with-praises^ that ram₅^c
(XNDEA), who
is adored by many, who is gratified by
hymns, and
is an ocean of wealth; whose good
deeds spread
abroad, for the benefit of mankind, like
the rays of
light. Worship the powerful and wise
INDRA, for
the enjoyment of prosperity.
2. The protecting and fostering RiBHUS^d
hastened
to the presence of INDBA, of graceful
motion, and
irradiating the firmament,⁶ imbued
with vigour,

^a The enemy here intended is sickness or disease.

^b *Angiras*, it is said, having performed worship,
to obtain a
son who should resemble *Indra*, the deity became
his son, under
the name of *Savya*.

^c *Tyam mesh-am* ; referring to -a legend in which' it
is narrated,
that JWr& came, in the form of a ram, to a sacrifice
solemnized by
Medhdtithi, and drank the *Soma* juice. Or *me&h&*
may be ren-
dered "victor over foes."⁵⁷

^d The *Ribhus* are said, here, to mean, the *Maruts*,
by whom
Indra was aided and encouraged, when all the gods
had deserted

him; as in the texts, "AH the gods who were thy
Mends have
fled: may there be friendship between the *Manits*
and thee;"
and, again, " The *Mdruts* di\$ not abandon him,"
° *Indra*, as -*Sakra*, is one of the twelve *Adityas*, or
suns.